MiLAN®
TECHNOLOGY

MIL-S501xx Series

5x 10/100 N-Way RJ-45 Ports
plus One 100Base-FX fiber Port

MIL-S501ST with ST connector (2km)
MIL-S501SC with SC connector (2km)
MIL-S501SC-15 with SC connector (15km)
MIL-S501SC-30 with SC connector (30km)
MIL-S501SC-60 with SC connector (60km)
MIL-S501MT with MT-RJ connector (2km)
MIL-S501MT-15 with MT-RJ connector (15km)

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To Contact MiLAN Technology

For prompt response when calling for service information, have the following information ready:
Product serial number and revision, Date of purchase and Vendor or place of purchase.

You can reach MiLAN Technology technical support
at: E-mail: support@milan.com
Telephone: +1.408.744.2751
Fax: +1.408.744.2771
http://www.milan.com
info@milan.com
©Copyright 2005 MiLAN Technology

MiLAN Technology
1329 Moffett Park Drive
Sunnyvale, CA 94089-1138
United States of America
Telephone: +1.408.744.2775
Fax: -1.408.744.2793

P/N 90000418_B

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1.
Introduction

Welcome to the World of Micro-Networking.
Communication and Sharing information is a crucial component of business today. The need for instant electronic communication between employees, vendors and customers, along with access to information sources and sharing of equipment, has necessitated connectivity to even the most remote office location.

The MIL-S501xx is a compact desktop size switch that is an ideal solution for distributed network user. It provides wire-speed, Fast Ethernet switching function that allows high-performance, low-cost connection. The fiber port offerings allow for a selection to meet the most demanding of Fiber Fast Ethernet needs.

Figure 1-1. The MIL-S501xx

The Switch will automatically detect the speed of the device that you plug into it to allow you to use both 10 and 100Mpbs devices. The 10Mbps bandwidth will accommodate legacy devices such as hubs or printers, while simultaneously providing the 100Mbps bandwidth needed to accommodate multimedia applications. The Switch features a store-and-forward switching and it can auto-learn and store source address on a 2K-entry MAC address table.

The MIL-S501xx is a 5-port switch coupled with one 100Base-FX fiber port. There are 4 types of fiber connectors available for the convenience of your connectivity on the MIL-S501xxs**.**

These fiber connectors are ST, SC multi-mode, SC single-mode, and MT-RJ. The fiber port can be used to connect to a remote site up to 2 kilometers using multi-mode fiber or up to 60 kilometers with SC single-mode fiber.

Features

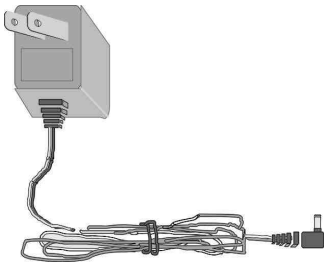
- 5X 10/100Mbps Fast Ethernet UTP switch ports
- Auto MDI or MDI-X sensing on all ports
- One 100Mbps Fast Fiber port
- 1 Dip-Switch to select fiber port full-duplex or half-duplex mode
- N-Way auto-negotiation supported
- Full-duplex and half-duplex supported
- Store-and forward switching architecture for abnormal packet filtering
- Full wire speed forwarding rate
- 2K-entry MAC address table
- 96KB Memory Buffer
- LED-indicators for Power, 10/100M, LK/ACT, FD/COL statuses
- Compact palm size – 6.5”

Package Content

- MIL-S501xx
- Four Rubber Feet with adhesive pads
- One DC power adapter
- Warranty Card
- User’s Manual

MIL-S501XX

Rubber Feet



DC power Adapter

User's Manual

Warranty Card

Figure1-2. Package Contents

Compare the contents of your MIL-S501xx package with the standard checklist above. If any item is missing or damaged, please contact your local dealer for service.

2.
Hardware Description

This Section mainly describes the hardware of the MIL-S501xx. The MIL-S501xx is a compact palm size switch (6.5 inches) with 5x 10/100 N-Way UTP switch ports plus one 100Baes-FX fiber port.

The physical dimensions of the MIL-S501xx are:

165mm x 100mm x 24mm
6.50 in. x 3.94 in. x .95 in.

Front Panel

The LED indicators are located on the frond panel of the switch. They provide a real-time indication of systematic operation status. The Front Panel of the MIL-S501xx is displayed in Figure 2-1.

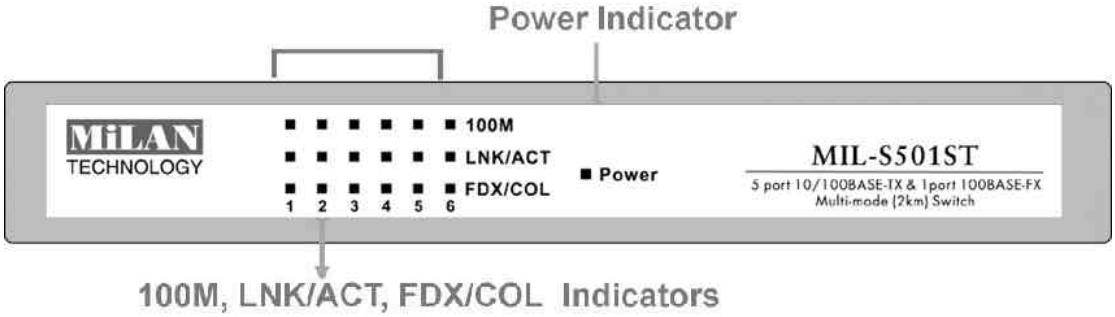


Figure 2-1. The Front Panel of the MIL-S501xx

LED Indicators

The following table provides descriptions of the LED statuses and meaning.

LED	Status	Color	Description
Power	On	Green	The power of unit is On
100M	On	Green	The port is operating at the speed of 100Mbps.
	Off		In 10Mbps mode or no device attached
LNK / ACT	On	Green	The port is successfully connecting with the device.
	Blinks		The port is receiving or transmitting data.
	Off		No device attached.
FDX / COL	On	Yellow	The port is operating in Full-duplex mode.
	Blinks		Collision of Packets occurs in the port.
	Off		Half-duplex mode or no device attached.

Rear Panel

The Rear Panel of the MIL-S501xx consists of 5x 10/100 N-Way UTP switch ports, Uplink Port, one 100Base-FX fiber port, 1 DIP-switch to select fiber port full-duplex or half-duplex mode, and DC power connector.

There are five types of fiber connectors available for the convenience of your connectivity. These fiber connectors are ST, SC MMF, SC SMF, and MT-RJ.

MIL-S501xx with SC (multi-mode) Connector

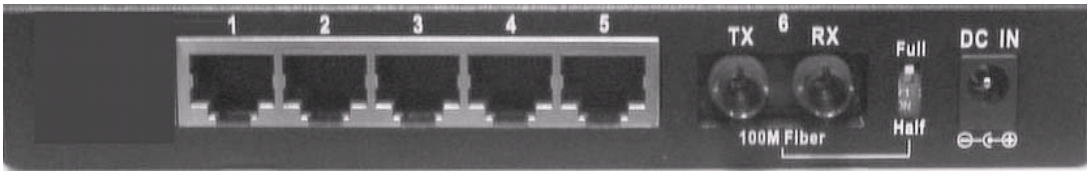


Figure 2-2. The Rear Panel of the MIL-S501xx with SC Connector

MIL-S501xx with SC (single-mode) Connector

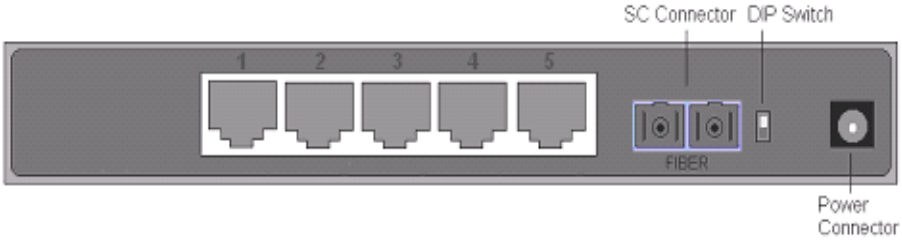


Figure 2-3. The Rear Panel of the MIL-S501xx with SC (single-mode) Connector

MIL-S501xx with ST Connector

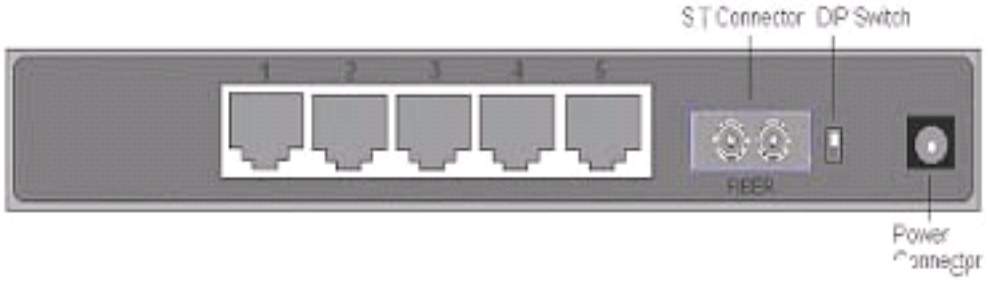


Figure 2-4. The Rear Panel of the MIL-S501xx with ST Connector

MIL-S501xx with MT-RJ Connector

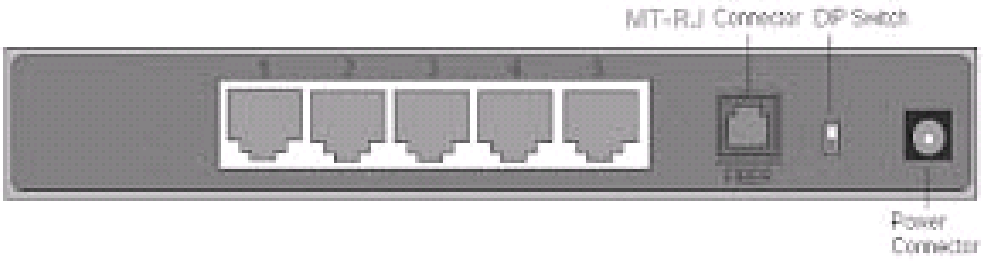


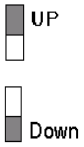
Figure 2-5. The Rear Panel of the MIL-S501xx with MT-RJ Connector

- **RJ-45 Ports:** Five 10/100 N-Way auto-sensing for 10Base-T or 100Baes-TX connections.

- **100Base-FX Fiber Port:** There are 5 types of fiber connectors available for the MIL-S501xx as shown above. The distance for fiber cabling can be extended up to 2 kilometers for multi-mode fiber and up to 70 kilometers for single-mode fiber.

- **DIPswitch:** the DIPswitch is to select Full duplex or Hall-duplex mode for the fiber port.

DIP 1



UP: Fiber port operates on Full Duplex mode.

Down: Fiber port operates on Half Duplex mode.

- **DC Power Connector:** Plug DC Power Adapter's female end into this device, and the male end of DC Power Adapter into an AC outlet. The Adapter supplies 9VDC at 700mA to the Switch.

3.
Network Application

This section provides you a few samples of network topology in which the Switch is used. In general, the MIL-S501xx is designed to be used as a desktop or segment switch.

The Switch automatically learns node addresses, which are subsequently used to filter and forward all traffic based on the destination address.

Desktop Application

The MIL-S501xx is designed to be a compact desktop size switch that is an ideal solution for small workgroup. The Switch can be used as a standalone switch to which personal computers, server, printer server are connected to form small workgroup.

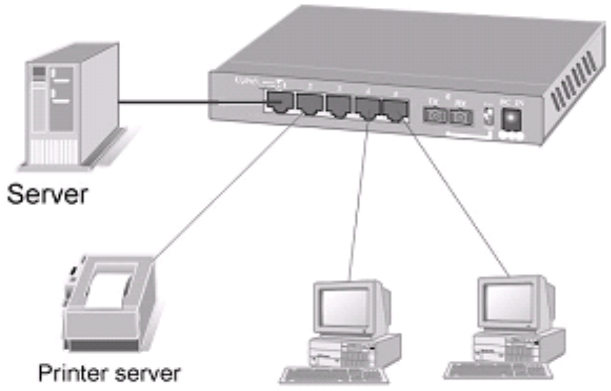


Figure 3-1.Desktop Application

Collapsed Backbone Application

You can use Uplink port of the MIL-S501xx to connect with another hub or switch to interconnect each of your small-switched workgroups to form a larger switched network. You can also use fiber ports to connect switches. The distance between two switches via fiber cable can be up to 2Km with multi-mode fiber or 60Km with single-mode fiber.

The Up-link Port is the same port as port 1, but the pin assignment has been designed to contain crossover pinout. That is to say, you can connect this port to hub or switch without crossover cable.

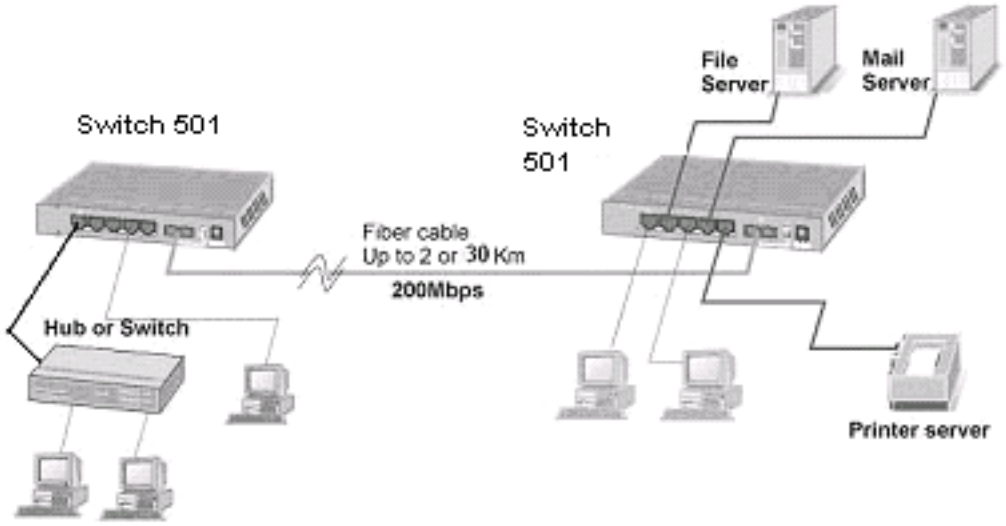


Figure 3-2. Collapsed Backbone Application

In the above illustration, two MIL-S501xx are used to interconnect two small workgroups via fiber cable. The two MIL-S501xx units could also have connected back to a centralized switching location as well. All the devices in this network can communicate with each other. Connecting servers to the Switch allow other users to access the server's data.

4.
Trouble Shooting

The Switch can be easily monitored through panel indicators to assist in identifying problems. This section describes common problems you may encounter and where you can find possible solutions.

- **Diagnosing LED Indicator**

  If Link indicator does not light up after making a connection. You may check whether network interface (e.g., a network adapter card on the attached device), network cable, or switch port is defective or not. Verify that the switch and attached device are power on. Be sure the cable is plugged into both the switch and corresponding device. Verified the proper cable type is used and its length does not exceed specified limits.

- **Power**

  If the power indicator does turn on when the power cord is plugged in, you may have a problem with power outlet, or power cord. However, if the Switch powers off after running for a while, check for loose power connections, power losses or surges at power outlet. If you still cannot resolve the problem, contact your local dealer for assistance.

- **Transmission Mode**

  Verify that each port is set to the same transmission mode used by the attached device (i.e., half or full duplex). RJ-45 port use auto-negotiation to set the transmission mode. If the attached device operates at half duplex, the default when auto-negotiation fails, then it does not have to support auto-negotiation.

Cabling

A. RJ-45 ports: Use unshielded twisted-pair (UTP) or shield/screened unshielded twisted-pair (S-UTP) cable for RJ-45 connections: Category 3, 4 or 5 cable for 10Mbps connections or Category 5 cable for 100Mbps connections. Also be sure that the length of any twisted-pair connection does not exceed 100 meters (328 feet).

B. 100Base-FX fiber port: Fiber multi-mode connector type must use 62.5/125 um multi-mode fiber cable. You can connect two devices over a 2-kilometer distance. Fiber single-mode connector type must use 9/125 um single- mode fiber cable. You can connect two devices over a 60- kilometer distance in full duplex operation. The quality of the fiber cable used, as well as the quality and number of splices and connectors used, will have a direct impact on the distance supported.

5.
Technical Specification

Specification

Standards Compliance	IEEE 802.3 10Base-T Ethernet, IEEE 802.3u 100Base-TX/FX Fast Ethernet ANSI/IEEE 802.3 N-Way auto-negotiation
Protocol	CSMA/CD
Max Forwarding Rate and Max Filtering Rate	14,880 pps per Ethernet port, 148,800 pps per Fast Ethernet port
LED Indicators	Per Port: 5 port N-Way: 100M, LK/ACT, FD/COL (3 LEDs) 100M Fiber: LK/ACT, FD/COL (3 LEDs) Per Unit: Power
Network Cables	10Base-T: 2-pair UTP Cat. 3, 4, 5 cable (100m), EIA/TIA-568 100-ohm STP (100m) 100Base-TX: 2-pair UTP Cat. 5 cable (100m), EIA/TIA-568 100-ohm STP (100m) 100Base-FX: 50, 62.5/125 micron multi-mode fiber-optics (2Km) 8,9/125 micron single-mode fiber-optics (60Km)
Fiber Link Max. Distance	ST/SC/MT-RJ Multi-mode: Full-duplex- 2Km, Half-duplex- 412m SC Single-mode: Full-duplex- 60Km, Half-duplex- 412m
Dimensions	165mm x 100mm x 24mm (L x W x H)
Operational Temperature	0ºC to 45ºC (32ºF to 113ºF)
Operational Humidity	10% to 90% (Non-condensing)
External Power Supply	9V, 700mA
Power Consumption	5.5 Watt
EMI	FCC Class A, CE Mark
Safety	UL, cUL, CE

Appendix

What is Switch Ethernet ?

With a high-speed backplane, it is possible to have all ports communicating at wire speed with minimal latency and low packet loss

A-1. 100Base-T Technology Review

The 100BaseT standard retains 10BaseT's critical 100-meter maximum cable length between the hub and desktop. With 100BaseT, the maximum number of repeater Hubs is two. This is due to the accelerated Ethernet data rate, which requires a reduction in network diameter in order to detect collisions. Class II repeaters must be used to build a two-repeater-stack LAN. In a single-repeater-stack LAN, Class I or Class II repeaters can be used. Whether the repeater is Class I or Class II is determined by how much delay is added by the repeater. Most stackable repeaters are Class I, while non-stackable are usually Class II.

With 100BaseT,the maximum network diameter is approximately 205 meters with UTP cable and 412 meters with fiber cable. By contrast, a maximum of four repeater hubs is allowed for 10BaseT, providing a maximum network diameter of 500 meters on UTP.

The 100BaseT standard is comprised of five component specifications - Media Access Control (MAC) layer, Media Independent Interface (MII) layer and the three physical layers (100BaseTX, 100BaseT4 and 100Base FX). 100BaseTX use the same IEEE 802.3 CSMA/CD MAC protocol layer as 10BaseT and a similar star topology. There are three distinct cabling variations in the 100BaseT standard.

They are: *100BaseTX for two-pair data grade Category 5 UTP or Type 1 STP

*100BaseT4 for four-pair voice and data grade Category 3,4 or 5 UTP
*100BaseFX for 2-strand multimode fiber

Media Access Control (MAC) Layer

The MAC layer is based on the same CSMA/CD protocol as 10Mbps Ethernet. The only difference is that it runs 10times faster.

Media Independent Interface (MII) Layer

The MII is a new specification that defines a standard interface between the MAC layer and any of the three physical layers (100BaseTX, 100BaseT4 or 100BaseFX). It is capable of supporting both 10Mbos and 100Mbps data rates.

100BaseTX Physical Layer

This physical layer defines the specification for 100BaseT Ethernet over two pairs of Category 5 UTP or Type 1 STP twisted pair wire. With one pair for transmit and the other for receive, the wiring scheme is identical to that used for 10BaseT Ethernet. The UTP connector, a RJ-45, is also identical to the one used for 10BaseT Ethernet. However, the punch-down blocks in the wiring closet must be category 5 certified

A-2. Fast Switching Technology

There are two big LAN killers: increased demands that new technology, such as multimedia and videoconferencing, places on available bandwidth; and the distributed computing architecture trend being driven by mature implementations of the client/server model of corporate computing. With a high-speed switch backplane, it is possible to have all ports communicating at wire speed with minimal latency and low packet loss.

A switch is an intranetwork device designed to increase performance through LAN segmentation. Switching uses microsegmentation to isolate traffic. Upon arrival at the hub, a packet's destination address is read and the packet is sent directly to the relevant port - not to all ports, as it would be with a repeater.

For networks experiencing a shortage of bandwidth, the introduction of a 10Mbps switch will only move the bottleneck from the hub to the 10Mbps-server pipe. A minimal improvement will be apparent, due mainly to the decrease in the number of packet collisions.

To significantly increase performance it is necessary to open up the pipe to the server. In the past this was achieved by segmenting the network and installing multiple NICs in the server, or putting the server on a high-speed backbone such as FDDI. Vendors have now integrated a Fast Ethernet downlink into the switch for connection to either the server or backbone. Depending on your circumstances, this can result in a seven to eight-fold increase in performance.

As a technology it is easier and cheaper to implement than FDDI and will run on both multimode fiber and category 5 cabling. Links can also be made directly to servers, hubs/switches and power users without the need for costly hardware or recabling. However, Fast Ethernet is not suitable for a campus-wide backbone as it suffers from hop and distance limitations, as well as not providing the redundancy of FDDI and ATM.

How Fast Ethernet is implemented depends on the structure of your environment, the location of users and servers and the use of virtual LANs, which allow users to be associated with a specific workgroup regardless of physical location. This is particularly important if you have client/server databases being accessed throughout your organization, or staff in various locations sharing large amounts of data.

Store-and-Forward Switching

Store-and-forward switching is the best choice to keep the network effective and reliable. Store-and-forward provides excellent error-checking function. For example, CRC, runt and collision filter.
Store-and-Forward reads the entire data packet, verifies the packet and sends it to the destination port. No bad packets on network, packets can be switched between different network speeds. Store-and-forward latency is the same as sending a complete packet, so you will need to consider this latency when you test the performance.

Full-duplex

Full duplex is a transmission method that effectively doubles the bandwidth of a link between a network card and a switch. It disables the collision detection mechanism, so the card and the switch can transmit and receive concurrently at full wire speed on each of the transmit and receive paths. A full-duplex segment can use the same Category 5 UTP cable used by 10BaseT Ethernet and Fast Ethernet.